

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$5.00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year... 4.00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 25 pages)... 2.00
The Weekly... 1.00

Postage paid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.
We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
DENVER—C. L. Hamilton & Kendrick.
BOULDER—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.
Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street, Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—C. L. Hamilton & Kendrick.
BOULDER—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 8, 1896.

Cuba in the Message.

The most interesting feature of President Cleveland's message is his reference to the Cuban question.

It may be said that the president goes further than anybody expected him to go, but not far enough to satisfy the desires of the overwhelming majority of the American people who sympathize with the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence.

Mr. Cleveland gives Congress to understand that this government has suggested to Spain a scheme by which the Cubans may be pacified, Spanish honor satisfied, and the further destruction of life and property prevented. This scheme involves Cuban autonomy under the Spanish crown, the faithful carrying out of Spanish promises to be guaranteed by the United States. Thus far, Spain has made no response to the suggestions, nor has the Cuban junta expressed a hearty desire to trust itself to the tender mercies of Spanish "honor," even with the guarantee of this government. The Cubans, in fact, know a great deal more about Spanish "honor" than Mr. Cleveland does. At the close of the ten years' war, Spain solemnly pledged herself to bring about necessary reforms in the government of the island if the patriots would lay down their arms. On these terms the struggle came to a close, and Spain, instead of redeeming her pledges at once, introduced a system of taxation as deadly in its effects on the property of the Cubans as a state of war.

It will be observed that Mr. Cleveland lays a great emphasis on Spanish "sovereignty" in Cuba, and in one place speaks of the "natural sovereignty" of Spain. Without pausing to weigh the meaning of these terms, coming as they do from the president of a republic which owes its existence to a total disregard of British sovereignty, we may be pardoned for saying that these are precisely the arguments that were employed to justify the efforts of the British government to subdue the American patriots. The red-coats fired on the Americans in the beginning to make good the claim that the sovereignty of Great Britain over the colonies was "natural." If the Cubans have no natural right to establish a government of their own—if they have no moral right to expect sympathy and aid from those who have won their own liberty and independence—then the establishment of the American republic was unnecessary; then we stand condemned of having robbed Great Britain of her "natural sovereignty" in this domain.

Mr. Cleveland suggests that the time may come when interference of some sort by the United States will be both necessary and justifiable. But in regard to this message is not at all luminous. The chief concern of the president seems to grow out of the fact that the struggle now going on in Cuba is causing great destruction of property, and there is much in the message that if it goes on much longer the island will not be worth fighting for.

As a matter of fact the Cubans are just what the American patriots are. They are gladly sacrificing their property and crippling their resources for the sake of a principle. Why there is a little corner in Georgia, not above a hundred miles from Atlanta, where the people saw their homes destroyed, their crops ruined, and all their resources swept away, but still they thought that the principle involved was worth fighting for. And it was and is. What was their property worth if they could not enjoy it as free men, under a government of their own?

This is the real nature of the Cuban struggle. Congress is given to understand that Mr. Cleveland will take some sort of steps to put an end to the Cuban war when the struggle reaches a point that seems to demand it. What that point is, or to what length Spanish atrocities on the island will be allowed to go, the message does not state. The situation as it stands today is about as bad as it can be until the Cu-

bans proceed to make reprisals and endeavor to match the barbarity of the Spaniards in making war on women, children and other non-combatants. However, the Cuban feature of the message is, on the whole, a gratifying step toward the recognition to which free Cuba is entitled from this country. It is stronger than the country expected.

Senator Carter's Charge.

The senate, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a resolution yesterday calling upon Senator Carter, a populist member of that body, to substantiate the sensational charges against the judiciary which he made in a recent speech. The senate requests the names of the men referred to, and evidence upon which to substantiate his charges. In view of the fact that these charges had been made by a member of the senate upon the floor of that chamber and had been spread broadcast through the state by the press reports, the action of the democratic members in calling for specifications and proofs was eminently proper.

In justice to the many good and pure men who have been honored with a place upon the bench in Georgia, a full and complete investigation is demanded. Whether Senator Carter may or may not possess proofs which will show that his sensational charges were warranted, it is but right to the men against whom there cannot be a taint of suspicion that they should be fully vindicated; and in behalf of those men, it is sincerely to be hoped that the investigation will be pushed to the fullest limit.

Federal Pensions.

There is one feature of the president's message which cannot fail to produce a deep impression upon every thoughtful mind. With respect to the abuses of the pension law Mr. Cleveland says:

I have endeavored in my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance. When I have seen those who have served our country with valor and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

So far as the policy of the government with respect to federal veterans is concerned the south has no complaint to make. Since the pension law was enacted she has cheerfully carried her part of the burden and expects to do so as long as the statute remains in operation. While the people of this section have suffered from the flagrant manner in which the law has been abused, the hardship has fallen upon other sections as well, and if the country is willing to submit to these abuses the south has no objection to offer. Unless some speedy remedy is applied, however, there will come a time in the near future when the country will be compelled to rise up in its majesty and correct the evils which have crept into the pension system.

Instead of diminishing the federal pension roll, it has been steadily increasing. For the year ending June 30, 1896, the sum of \$138,214,761 was divided among 970,678 pensioners. These figures are taken from the report of the secretary of the interior just filed in Washington. The following table shows the ratio in which this pension money was distributed among the various states:

State	Number	Amount
Alabama	8,925	\$475,892.69
Alaska	28	2,997.68
Arizona	1,077	227,289.24
Arkansas	10,014	1,339,167.00
California	15,598	2,150,175.29
Colorado	6,247	896,267.53
Connecticut	11,837	1,377,099.62
Delaware	2,709	422,291.72
District of Columbia	1,088	168,471.81
Florida	3,145	320,593.50
Georgia	3,854	493,727.76
Idaho	1,709	166,929.24
Indian Territory	2,488	322,367.92
Iowa	10,798	1,439,976.32
Kansas	10,014	1,339,167.00
Kentucky	28,473	4,147,183.41
Louisiana	10,014	1,339,167.00
Maine	20,717	2,772,320.67
Maryland	12,683	1,757,841.15
Massachusetts	10,014	1,339,167.00
Michigan	15,598	2,150,175.29
Minnesota	11,837	1,377,099.62
Mississippi	1,088	168,471.81
Missouri	16,812	2,272,320.67
Montana	1,213	155,739.81
Nebraska	10,014	1,339,167.00
Nevada	273	35,454.71
New Hampshire	9,189	1,252,769.93
New Jersey	1,200	155,739.81
New Mexico	1,200	155,739.81
North Carolina	5,854	759,969.28
North Dakota	1,077	227,289.24
Oklahoma	4,959	712,891.23
Rhode Island	4,492	493,727.76
South Carolina	2,068	263,213.46
Tennessee	17,918	2,372,949.19
Texas	7,893	1,039,045.24
Vermont	1,077	227,289.24
Virginia	9,794	1,281,651.84
Washington	1,077	227,289.24
West Virginia	4,959	712,891.23
Wisconsin	12,683	1,757,841.15
Wyoming	1,077	227,289.24

In addition to the foregoing list there are 3,781 pensioners of the government who reside in foreign lands. Of this number eighty-five reside in Mexico, seventy-nine in Switzerland, sixty-one in France, forty-four in Sweden, thirty-two in Australia, twenty-four in Austria-Hungary, twenty-nine in British Columbia, twenty-nine in Italy, thirty-seven in Norway, eighteen in Denmark, thirteen in China, ten in Japan and ten in the West Indies.

Those who are entitled to pensions should receive them, but those who are not, should be kept from the roll.

Benton's Record Surpassed.

When Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, retired from public life some forty years ago it was thought that he had made a record for continuous service in the senate which would never be eclipsed. So remarkable was the achievement considered at the time that Mr. Benton was induced to write a book reviewing the long period of his service in that body. For many years the record of the Missouri senator remained without a parallel. At last, however, Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, has deprived him of this distinction. Up to the present time Senator Sherman has worn the toga for thirty-two years, and if the legislature

of the state sees fit to return him next March he will add still further to this record. Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, who has represented the Green Mountain State in the national senate for thirty years, also measures up to the record of Mr. Benton. Only a few days ago Senator Morrill was elected to succeed himself in the senate, and he has, therefore, the prospect of another six years in that body. The late Senator William R. King, of Alabama, was also a member of the senate for many years, and closely approximated if he did not equal the Missouri senator's record.

Quite a large number of senators have worn the toga for three consecutive terms and over. Among this number are Senators George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, twenty-five years; H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, twenty-five years; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, twenty-five years; William B. Allison, of Iowa, twenty-four years; John P. Jones, of Nevada, twenty-four years, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, twenty-three years; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, twenty-three years; Samuel Smith, of Maryland, twenty-three years; F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, twenty-two years; W. M. Stewart, of Nevada, twenty-two years; W. P. Fessenden, of Maine, twenty-one years; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, twenty years; George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, twenty years; Timothy Howe, of Wisconsin, twenty years; Nehemiah R. Knight, of Rhode Island, twenty years; Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, twenty years; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, nineteen years; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, nineteen years; John T. Morgan, of Alabama, nineteen years; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, eighteen years; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, eighteen years; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, eighteen years; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, eighteen years; Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, eighteen years; George Vest, of Missouri, eighteen years; M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, eighteen years, and John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, eighteen years.

From the foregoing list, which covers a period of forty years, it is evident that the people of this country are beginning to realize the importance of retaining experienced legislators in office. Such was not the case in the time of Mr. Benton, but a radical change has taken place since then. Experience is needed in every department of life, but nowhere is this demand more imperative than in our halls of legislation.

The Raines Law a Failure.

It cannot be denied that the Raines excise law has utterly failed to curtail the liquor traffic in New York state. Even the author of the measure himself is convinced of this fact after the disclosures of the recent investigation. Besides the damaging testimony of the witnesses examined by the legislative committee last week the grand jury of New York county has pronounced severe judgment upon the measure. Indeed the grand jury in its report declares that so far from curtailing the liquor traffic within the limits of New York county the effect of the Raines bill has been to stimulate the sale of intoxicants.

Such is the overwhelming proof of the inefficiency of the Raines bill that public sentiment will hardly allow it to stand. Its failure has been so radical that no amendment will suffice to meet the various objections which are brought against it, and from present indications, the legislature of the state will have no choice but to repeal it from the statute book.

One grave error of the measure lies in the fact that hotels are given the privilege of dispensing liquor to guests after the regular hours for closing saloons, and also on the Sabbath. It is specified in the law that these hotels must possess at least ten rooms, and that liquor can be served only with meals. In spite of this restriction, however, experience has shown it to be a very easy matter for violators of the law to comply with the literal injunction of the statute while outraging its spirit. As the result of such a lax law a large number of barrooms have been fitted up with hotel features added and the privilege of selling whisky night and day under the Raines bill has thus been secured. In order to get a drink of liquor at one of these hotels on the Sabbath day or after closing hours, it is simply necessary to order a slice of bread along with the liquor. That such a measure should arouse the indignation of law-abiding citizens is something to be expected.

The author of the bill thinks that a simple amendment will cure its defects. Not so, however, with the people of New York. They seem to be disgusted with the whole affair, and nothing short of a complete wiping out of the statute will satisfy its opponents. Mr. Moody voiced the sentiment of a large majority of the people of New York when he declared a few days ago, in speaking of the Raines bill, that local option was the only practical solution of the liquor question.

The Tariff and the Financial Question.
Mr. Cleveland, in his message, pays an unexpected tribute to the efficacy of the present tariff law. The tribute is unexpected for the reason that the president characterized the present law, when Congress passed it, as a peridious measure involving party dishonor, and refused to give it the sanction of his official signature. He now thinks that the law is good enough not to be disturbed, and shows that it is working satisfactorily.

With respect to the deficit in the revenue, Mr. Cleveland shows that it is more imaginary than real. While the income of the government is not as large as the outgo, yet there is a surplus fund of nearly a million and a half in the treasury, which is ample to meet a much larger deficit than is likely to exist; and the argument by which he shows that the government is not justified in accumulating a surplus, as an individual would be, is particularly strong and sensible. Mr. Cleveland shows that every dollar of surplus funds in the treasury is so much money taken out of circulation. The deficit, there-

fore, is not of the slightest importance so long as there are funds on hand to meet the expenses of the government.

Coming to the financial question proper, Mr. Cleveland renews his suggestion for the retirement of the greenbacks either by means of long-time, interest-bearing bonds, or through the ordinary channels of redemption. As our readers know, this scheme is not democratic, but we have no doubt that the republicans can be induced to take hold of the matter and push it to a conclusion. Their platform is silent on the subject, but if they are to maintain the gold standard, the time will come, as Mr. Cleveland suggests, when they will find the greenbacks and the Sherman treasury notes very embarrassing, particularly since they have roundly denounced bond issues in time of peace.

This being so, what is to prevent the republicans from bringing about this great "reform" at the present session? Mr. Cleveland is willing, and we have no doubt that John Sherman would be willing to forego his opposition to greenback retirement, and even find arguments in favor of it. We advise the republicans, if they really desire to restore more "confidence" among the bankers and bring about now while the iron is hot and while the democrats are willing to give them all the political rope they desire.

Discussing this question, Mr. Cleveland makes a very wise suggestion. He says that one of the most potent troubles with which a large part of the people have to contend is the unequal distribution of the currency, and he suggests that small banks be given an opportunity to issue notes and the large ones authority to establish branches under proper restrictions. This would indeed be a wise measure of reform. So unequal is the distribution of currency that in many parts of the country borrowers are compelled to pay 15 per cent for money, whereas, with precisely the same collateral, they could get it for 5 per cent in any of the large financial centers.

The difference in the rate shows the existence of a condition that really constitutes a crying evil and is sure to breed popular discontent until it is remedied. We repeat that the republicans could not do better than to begin their reform legislation at once. Developments even thus early, however, show that there is to be a McKinley and a Reed faction in the republican camp, one calling for the Dingley bill and the other demanding an extra session. Between the two we have grave doubts of the success of any measure affording permanent relief.

However, the republicans have promised prosperity, and the country is ready for it to begin. Why wait until March, when Congress is now in session and the democrats are ready to let the republicans inaugurate their plans, if they can agree among themselves?

It is an easy matter for some people to shed tears over the destruction of property in Cuba, but their eyes are dry when the principle of human liberty is trembling in the balance.

The country will now have to wait for relief until Mr. Reed and Mr. Hanna get together.

It appears that Mr. Reed has a mind of his own.

The new president will discover at once that Mr. Tom Reed is much bigger than a knot on a log.

The question now arises, what will Mr. Hanna do with Mr. Reed?

The McKinley faction says extra session, while the Reed faction says Dingley bill.

Mr. Hanna is a fine political manager, but does he know how to manage the great legislative car?

The Cubans will probably have to wait until after Mr. Cleveland's retirement for any active aid from this government.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

"Uncle" Abe Maunden, one of the oldest citizens of Worth county, who died at his home near Wrights Chapel in the southern part of the county, recently, was ninety-six years, eight months and six days old. He was among the first settlers of the county and spent the whole of his valuable life in the section where he died.

The next municipal election in Bainbridge promises to be lively, there already being more than a dozen aldermanic aspirants and two or three for the mayoralty. In view of this condition there is a desire for a man to emerge to select the best available man for mayor and the five next best for aldermen.

The heavy sleet of Tuesday night taught the flower yards of Wilkes county a lesson. The beautiful and perfectly formed roses and rosebuds encased in ice were objects of universal and enthusiastic admiration. To see such a sight and winter so closely linked together presented a rare and beautiful sight, and one that will long be remembered.

Brunswick's shipping record for November shows a total of \$2,688,557, the largest month's business in its history.

The grand jury of Bryan recommends that a new courthouse be built for the county. "Let it be built on the railroad," says The Milledge Guidon.

Nearly all of the peach trees in Crawdaddy are reported to be broken down and split up owing to the sleet and wind Tuesday night.

Dalton has made a great reputation with the Methodist ministers for genuine hospitality.

No End to It.

From The Stewart County Hopper.
The New York Journal's subscription boom closed with the presidential campaign. Not so with The Atlanta Constitution. Sometimes The Constitution receives as many as 800 new subscribers to The Weekly in one day.

Another Chance for It.

From The American Times-Recorder.
If the republican party really wants to play good politics it could make a ten-strike by repealing the 10 per cent tax on banks of issue chartered by states and reforming the banking laws.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Christmas Visitors.
The folks here for Christmas from Tifton up to Tate; They'll stir up sooner early, An' set up with us late. The Joneses an' the Jenkins— The Butters an' the Browns; The old-time folks, with old-time jokes, From all the old-time towns! You'd better stretch the table out— If any room's to spare; An' add a corner to the house, An' buy some crockery-ware. An' yer mother says she's comin', So, we'll build a pulpit nest, Fer I reckon that means preachin' From the old, familiar text!

It sorter seems onatral, An' sorter takes me down, That we never have no kinfolks 'Till Christmas comes around! An' then they come from Tifton, An' then they swarm from Tate; They strike us sorter early, An' they set up with us late! But take an' stretch the table out— If any room's to spare; An' add a corner to the house, An' lay in crockery-ware. An' senec yer mother's comin', We'll build a platform nest; Fer we're purty shore o' preachin' From the old, familiar text!

Love at the Cross Roads.
"John, you been a-keepin' company with me since I was two year, an' you hain't giv' me nary Christmas gift yit!"
"G'long, Suel! Yer jest talkin'—you air. What you want fer Christmas?"
"I wants lots; but John—"
"Well!"
"Ef you'll give me—"
"Talk it out, Suel!"
"A red dress—"
"Now you're talkin'!"
"An' a hat with feathers on it—"
"How you does talk!"
"Till marry you!"

Just think of it! the poets won't get the royalties on their Christmas books until a year from the first of next January, and even they'll probably get a statement to the effect that they're just six dollars in debt to the publisher!

Spain could get out of a very ugly dilemma, and do the handsome thing by her, by making Cuba a Christmas present of the freedom she's going to get anyhow.

The editor who penned the Cuban editorial quoted correctly as follows: "For freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won." But the next morning he was horrified to read it as follows, in double-lead type: "For freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from reeling sire to son, Though battered oft, is ever run!"

Ansel Brewster Cook is the name of a poet who is making a reputation for good verse in the southwest Georgia newspapers. He rhymes in the pleasant little city of Albany, and his work is worthy of note. Here is a sample of his verse:

"Simple has but comprehension
Of a homogeneous whole.
Never trespasses extension
On the mystic realms of soul."

Some of the state papers have taken the 'possum bill seriously to heart. This bill is not understood by the rural colored voter. One of them is reported as saying: "You never gwine ter ketch me votin' fer a legislator ergin. I done heah dat dey gwine ter save all de 'possum fer de white man, an' dat heaher 'possum will be pisen ter a nigger—en all dis in de face er de fac' dat de Lawd make 'possum speeshully fer de culled race!"

Won't She?
Won't Spain raise a riot
And crimson the quiet,
If still they shall vex us
With ships like the "Texas"?

The New York Tribune devotes a full half-column to Mr. Howell's "new negro poet," and dismisses half a hundred "po' white trash" in a line. It counsels Elias Carman and William Cawein to "stop writing," gives place to a pitiful parody on Kipling's best verse, and damns John L. Heaton and several women who essayed a song, in short order. The Tribune is improving, however. It is publishing a colored supplement, and there is hope for it yet.

It was Shakespeare who said: "O for a muse of fire!" But the poor modern poets can't keep up the insurance policies.

RURAL SCENES IN GEORGIA.

Washington Gazette: Our last quarterly meeting was a success. Some of the brethren got "upon shouting ground." For seven years a small amount of money hung over the parsonage until it became burdensome for the last few years to even pay the interest. Brother Bill Bailey declared it a shame, and proposed to be one of the donors. Five such men, as Brother Bill would have said Sodom and Gomorrah.

Dalhousie Nugget: Al Ingram, of Union county, who himself says he has cost the government over \$1,000, was in the city, pressed and ready to go, and had just been brought back. We do the shouting, sewing and everything else right here. In addition to making the regular sizes of men's pants we make boys' and children's pants and make up the tens of thousands of them. We are constantly enlarging and adding to the plant, and have just received several stitching and button-hole machines that easily do the work of two hands. There is a place, push and room for improvement in this business as well as in anything else, and we keep abreast just as the ladies do with the fashions.

In the very heart of the city, in the suburbs, and still further out on the railroads, are a number of factories that have been left vacant because someone has not been given an opportunity to put them in operation. But the capitalists are awakening to the opportunities that Atlanta is holding out to them. A number of manufacturing plants are being started, in the near future, and demands for available labor are reaching the ears of the real estate men of the city.

The South and the Negro.
From The Augusta Morning News.
Consider this: The whites actually have 95 per cent of the school tax, and yet there are 6,000,000 of negroes in the south. Then consider again that nearly as many negroes are going to school as whites in proportion to actual population, and that in the common schools the advantages for both races are nearly equal. The whites bear the burden, supply the schools and offer the opportunities.

And yet, we hear continually from northern negroes that the south is a land of terror and that the negroes of the south, what the southern whites have done for the negro race since the war. Nor is that all. The southern negro would be still better off had he been delivered from the tender mercies of his false northern friends.

A Georgia Comparison.
From The Campbell County News.
A man can get along without advertising; so can a wagon without grease, but it runs heavy.

ATLANTA'S INVESTMENTS ARE OBJECT LESSON.

In the human and Atlanta's manufacturing enterprises is an object lesson that should be carefully considered by capitalists who are in search of investments in the south. The successes of home industries have many northern and western men of means to keep their eyes upon Atlanta.

Atlanta's material progress is due to the interest that has been taken in her manufacturing and it is in this particular line of commercial greatness that Atlanta has been able to excel many of the southern cities which are located in more fertile districts and nearer greater water powers and the coast.

The Atlanta Woolen Mills, recently organized and now operating, is a remarkable example of the progress formerly occupied by the Broadus Machine Company, has demonstrated that success lies in the character of manufacturing. The Atlanta Woolen Company has met with more than ordinary success and its busy wheels are filling orders in all parts of the United States. For many weeks the large factory stood idle after the machines of the Broadus company were taken out of the capital invested in the building was idle and the appearance of the vacant building caused comments to be made that indicated the times and a lack of business.

Early last July Mr. W. M. Nixon, of Tennessee, a thoroughly experienced mill man, was attracted to Atlanta. He saw at a glance the great opportunities the city offered for the manufacture of woolen goods, and he made an investigation.

Scarcely before Atlanta was aware of the fact, Mr. Nixon, aided by Atlanta capital, had purchased the factory and several acres of adjoining land, and was busily engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. This easily found a market in nearly all of the important parts of the United States.

The factory is now running on full time, 30 hands are employed, and many new families have been induced to move to Atlanta to occupy the comfortable homes that Mr. Nixon has built about the mill for the use of his employees. The business venture has ceased to be an experiment. It is now a success, and has been from the first day the wheels of the intricate machinery were made to revolve.

"When I became interested in the Atlanta Woolen mills," said Mr. Nixon yesterday, who is president of the company, "I was attracted to Atlanta. I knew that the manufacture of woolen goods was a paying investment, but I did not know how Atlanta would be for a distributing point. The question has been happily solved by success, for the mill is now running on full time, we are employing about 30 hands, and there is no difficulty in selling the output of the mills."

"This factory was idle when I came to Atlanta. A number of others were, and I was offered quite a number of suitable buildings and available sites. But there seems to be an increasing demand for manufacturing space. The past few months since my arrival, I have noticed a number of new industries and enterprises that have been started in Atlanta recently, and I am pleased to see the indications are favorable for the future. Manufacturing enterprises are the life and existence of a city, and Atlanta has all the advantages that are necessary. Atlanta has her railroads, a large territory upon which to draw, and Atlanta is a manufacturing center, a metropolis in this direction."

"I have found the Atlanta market exceedingly friendly to new comers in the manufacturing business, and I have placed many orders in this city for our goods. The Atlanta Woolen Mills have been extended a cordial reception in the commercial world of Atlanta and Atlanta business men have treated us in such a manner as to make my connection with the mills and stay in the city most pleasant."

The Atlanta woolen mills came almost unannounced. There was no sounding of trumpets, no display made. The men who organized the company were silent workers, and they went to work cautiously, but energetically. It is but an instance of the success that lies buried within the resources of the city, and it is achieved only requires earnest effort and painstaking care.

While Atlanta has dreamed and slept over her opportunity and good fortune, there has been an enterprise silently at work in which 125 women and men are daily earning their money by the sweat of their brows. On the sixth floor of the new building on Pryor street, owned and occupied by Inman, Smith & Co., there is a little world of workers with whom the citizens of Atlanta are not well acquainted. James Smith & Co. have in operation a complete pants factory, where the cloth is measured, cut, pressed, sewed and sent to the clothing stores of the city, and it is made every day in the week in the factory. Some of the pants are sold to Atlanta merchants, while many of the articles are shipped throughout the south.

The factory is complete in its every detail. The most modern machinery has been purchased, and while you wait your pants are made and are ready for wear. Five years ago the business of the first reached that stage that demanded increased facilities. Then a few machines were placed in a long row, and trousers were made by a small family of sewers. Early the business has grown, and today the plant is probably the most complete in the south.

"The cloth is brought into the room," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "and the pants, pressed and ready to go, and had just been brought back. We do the shouting, sewing and everything else right here. In addition to making the regular sizes of men's pants we make boys' and children's pants and make up the tens of thousands of them. We are constantly enlarging and adding to the plant, and have just received several stitching and button-hole machines that easily do the work of two hands. There is a place, push and room for improvement in this business as well as in anything else, and we keep abreast just as the ladies do with the fashions."

In the very heart of the city, in the suburbs, and still further out on the railroads, are a number of factories that have been left vacant because someone has not been given an opportunity to put them in operation. But the capitalists are awakening to the opportunities that Atlanta is holding out to them. A number of manufacturing plants are being started, in the near future, and demands for available labor are reaching the ears of the real estate men of the city.

HATTS HANNA'S BACK.

Weland and the Republican Chairman Confer Together.
BNOB AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington Democrat To Have Charge of Inauguration Details—The Republicans Protest.

The New York Journal.
Washington, December 4.—A remarkable scene was presented today at the White House, when President Cleveland called upon Mr. Hanna, chairman of the

and lot 10, said road about ten miles north along the road, containing 8 1/2 acres, and being the property of W. L. Penley by H. M. Penley, dated May 27, 1889, and fully described in "N-3," page 335, Fullerton deed book, led up to as the pen and pencil records. Led up to satisfy a lien of W. L. Penley on the property of the Georgia Southern Railway Company, from the Georgia Southern Railway Company, for of Standard Wagon Company, and transferred to George C. Smith, and now owned by W. L. Penley.

**Chamberlin-
Johnson-
DuBose Co.** **Christmas Shoppers**

They were out in fine force yesterday. Clear skies and mellow air tempted the throngs. Monday morning's domestic duties were for the nonce hurried to a finish, and maids and matrons hied themselves to the busy trade centers. Impetuous crowds surged through our spacious aisles. At times they came so fast that various spaces were choked and congested with masses of buyers. Our displays of Fancy Goods for Holiday presents fully sustained the advertising statements. The diversity, elegance and cheapness of the articles appealed powerfully to limited purses. More variety and value here than anywhere else. Besides the brilliant collection of special novelties the basic stocks of the store are rich and bountiful. Intense interest prevails.

Rare Furniture Bargains

A great money-saving offering in Oak, Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, and Curly Birch. Bedroom Suits, and Oak and Mahogany Sideboards and Dining Tables. These goods represent many of our handsomest styles, but for all that prices are cut to the core.

An Oriental Rug—medium size—right for the hearth makes a nice Christmas present. A new lot just received. Prices marvelously low.

CLAMPED IN JOHNSON D. ROSE CO.

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE CO.

MANAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY



In addition to Miss Maud Powell and

in addition to Miss Maud Powell and
her brilliant company for the second Met-

politan Concert the engagement is an-

unced for **ATLANTA ONLY** of

HERR STEVE KING

HERB STEVENSON,

e great Dutch pianist, and only rival

Rosenthal. This will make the greatest concert company ever heard in

concert company ever heard in Atlanta.

FINANCIAL. GUARANTEE you 7 per cent net on **QUICK TIME** **COMMISSIONER'S SALE**

ments. Southern Savings and Loan
A. Mathews, president, 1 and 2
uilding. dect 10t

S W. JACKSON, private banker—
on real estate, purchase money

.. California ..

Principal Points,

With through Sleepers to
New Orleans, and

made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in installments. **Purchase**

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY OF ALABAMA.

anta, Ga., negotiate loans on proved Georgia farm at exceeding rate of interest. If security is sufficient will be made satisfactory.

BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable
 way, negotiates real estate mort-
 gages on property in or near At-
 tention can pay back any way
 nov 20-6m

place loans on choice real estate rates of interest. Call on us at 100 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. nov22-1m
SONS in Georgia and Alabama

LOANED—\$5 to \$50 or more without estate security, to reliable persons. 35 Grant building.

For real estate you can borrow money you want from Atlanta Dispensary. Office fifth floor Temple Joseph N. Moody, president.

with us to avoid disap-
pointment. A. Fugazzi &
Co., 2 North Broad street,
Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-To Exchange.
 GE \$2.90 city renting property
 ck of general merchandise. 211
 1000 St. Louis St.

FOR RENT—Stores.
WANT OR LEASE—The well-known
Fulton *Street* *Store*

10. Whitehall: nossemer, Janu
 in Eatontod, Ga., known as
 Corner," consisting of basement,
 second stories; all brick and firep
 R. B. Nisbet, Eatontod, Ga.
 dec-31 sun tues thur

— IS FROM —

Butler, Notman, Julian & Mynders, of
 New York, and Henry B. Tompkins, of
 Atlanta, solicitors for complainant.
 dec 8 15 22 29 jan 5 12 tues

The Standard Printing Ink Co.

NO. 108 CANAL ST.,

CINCINNATI, O
ESTABLISHED 1891

Wedding

Gifts ARE EASY TO SELECT FROM LARGE STOCK OF

SOLID SILVERWARE

WHICH WE CARRY, RANGING FROM THE MODEST AND INEXPENSIVE ARTICLE TO THE MOST EXPENSIVE. WE CAN SUIT EVERYONE'S PURSE.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall Street.

an unusual remedy is phosphate gin.

it cures liver and bladder troubles

and increases the activity of the liver and kidneys, not by lashing them, but by strengthening them. The ingredients of the remedy are pure and guaranteed harmless. For sale by all drug stores and bars.

PLUMBING GOODS.

I have opened a plumber's supply house, and can sell anything you want at wholesale prices.

A. R. BUTCHER, 17 South Forsyth Street. July 1st - last week, 1st col.



GUARANTEED APOLLO.

Every sheet of Apollo Galvanized Iron ought to be perfect; if not return it at jobber's expense. The worker wants good iron as well as skill and good tools. Apollo is right in a dozen ways where other galvanized irons are sometimes right and sometimes wrong.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

You Can Kick a Goal



But you cannot kick at the quality and prices of our football supplies. Our '36 goods have come, and we advise you to give us a chance before you buy. Write for our new fall and winter catalogue, and for special prices given to colleges and clubs.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO., 33 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE HUNTING SEASON



Does not open until November 1st, but do not delay buying your new gun, hunting bag, and other goods in this line. Our fall '38 kick has just come in. Our prices are like our goods, correct. Write for our new gun and hunting clothing catalogue, we will mail you one free.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO., 33 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Election Notice.

GEORGIA FULTON COUNTY, December 2, 1938.—To the Qualified Voters of Fulton County Residing Outside of the Corporate Limits of Atlanta and East Point: Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the legislature of Georgia, approved November 11, 1937, entitled "an act to establish and maintain a local public opinion system in the county of Fulton, outside of the city of Atlanta and the town of East Point, to provide for the levy and collection of a special tax, in support of same, and for other purposes," an election will be held on Wednesday, December 15, 1938, at each election precinct in said county, outside of said city and town, for approval or disapproval of said act.

Those voters favoring public schools and said act shall have written or printed on their ballots "for public schools," and those opposing shall have written or printed on their ballots "against public schools." Said election shall be held in the same form and manner as elections for members of the general assembly of this state are held, except that the consolidated returns shall be made to the ordinary of Fulton county, which shall determine the results of said election, which returns shall be made by 10 o'clock m. on the day following said election.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

HORSE RACES NEXT

Big Meet Has Been Arranged for All of Christmas Week.

FAST STEEDS ARE COMING

Excellent Programme Arranged and Races Will Be the Best Ever Held in Atlanta.

From now until the first of January Atlanta will be the headquarters of a large number of race horse owners who are now traveling through the south racing their horses wherever good purses are offered.

Atlanta has suddenly become a point of great importance in the sporting world and the sports will be here for several weeks in full force. They are attracted by the races which will take place at the Piedmont track between now and January 1st.

Manager Dowling, who handled the Thanksgiving Day horse races so well, is in charge of the races which take place on the 16th instant, and is also in charge of all subsequent races. The track has been placed in his hands for a period of time dating from some time in November till January 1st inclusive.

The racing Wednesday, the 16th, will undoubtedly be the best that has been in Atlanta for some time. Everything conducive to having first-class races has been done and there is every reason to believe that the affair will be a grand success.

Wednesday will be the opening day of the series of races which will be continued for three weeks and culminate with the grand races on New Year's Day. Christmas week will be a time of great interest to all the sports since it is during that time that the most important races take place.

For Christmas week the management of the races has arranged for six harness and four racing races with purses ranging from \$50 to \$300 and suitable to all classes of horses. It is now an assured fact that not only the fastest horses, but the higher element of owners will participate.

On his advertising programme Manager Dowling has a clause which will bar from the races all except the very best class of horse owners. This is the clause demanding the identification of all entries.

The programme for the races of the 16th, which contains reference to the events of Christmas week, has been mailed all over the south and no small number of inquiries have been received by Manager Dowling. The letters received show not only a willingness but an anxiety on the part of owners of good horses to come to Atlanta. The programme for the 16th is an interesting one and will no doubt attract a large crowd to the track. The first event is a half-mile running race, best two out of three heats for a purse of \$50.

Mr. Ira Steiner claimed this race for the Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company, of which he is brewmaster and foreman. He put up the amount of the purse. The second event is in the hands of Mr. J. M. Lynch, who will raise the necessary purse of \$200 by popular subscription. This is a free-for-all trot and will be the event of the day, since it is subscribed for by the merchants of Atlanta.

The three-quarter-mile dashes will have many fast ones among the starters and it is expected that a state record will be established for the distance. Indications are that the mixed race for trotting and pacing for the three-minute class will have the most entries and will not only be interesting, but will very likely be a split-heat affair, as most of the horses eligible are unknown to the public.

The following is the programme and conditions for December 16th: First race, purse \$50, by Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company—Half-mile heats; four to enter, free to start. Second race, purse \$200, by popular donations from merchants of Atlanta—Free-for-all trotting mile heats in five; five to enter, four to start. Third race, purse \$200—Three-quarter-mile dash; four to enter, three to start. Fourth race, purse \$100—Three-minute trotting mile heats; five to enter, four to start. Entrance fee to accompany each entry. Races called at 1:30 p. m.

Conditions of the Races. Adversely condition of the races will have precedence over all rules. National Trotting Association rules are to govern. Money is to be divided—60 per cent to first, 30 per cent to second and 10 per cent to third. Records made since August 15th constitute no bar.

Any horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, entitled to one money only. The distance flag 100 yards from finishing point.

Management reserves the right to reject any entry or declare off any race on account of bad weather or just cause.

Judges to alternate or sandwich any or all races, or extend time between heats, when necessary.

Entries for events of December 16th close Saturday, December 12th, and in all harness events 10 per cent of purse must accompany entry.

Each starter to be identified. The track at Piedmont park is in better condition than it has ever been before and with good weather from now until the time of the races there is no reason why the races should not prove unusually successful.

The accommodations for horses at the park are excellent and there is room enough for as many as will come. Owners will be dealt with in the best possible manner and from now until after the races Piedmont park will present a very busy scene.

The full programme for Christmas week has not been completely arranged, but will be sent out in a few days. The judges and all parties in any way connected with the races will be persons well known in Atlanta, and thoroughly competent to see fair play.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

Bazaar at Governor's Mansion Today To Aid Home of the Friendless.

A unique bazaar will be held at the governor's mansion today for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. The affair will be in charge of Mrs. Nelson and a committee of well-known ladies, and the friends of the charitable institution will be no doubt all in making the bazaar a financial success.

The ladies will conduct a sale of unique articles and refreshments to raise funds for the home, and an interesting programme of entertainment has been arranged. The bazaar will be open from 10 o'clock this morning until 10 o'clock tonight, and those disposed to aid the cause of charity are invited to attend.

Good and Convenient. The Morrison, 269 and 271 West Eleventh street, New York city, formerly the Brighton Hotel, has been leased by Mr. Morrison, who will keep the place up to its old standard, and respectfully requests southerners to visit him. This house has been a favorite one with many Southern people for years, it being well kept and convenient to the business portion of the city. The rooms are large and comfortable, the fare the best and rates moderate.

Catarth is a constitutional and not a local disease and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which positively cures catarth.

Southern Pacific Co., "Sunset Route," 75 hours to San Francisco; 25 hours to Los Angeles. Communicate with W. R. Fagan, traveling passenger agent, 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Monday, December 7, 1938.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Conn et al. v. Jones. Before Judge Hart, Baldwin superior court. Atkinson, J.—A request to charge, which in effect amounted to an instruction that a given proposition being good law, the jury might find that certain facts had been proved in the case on trial, was properly refused.

2. Where, at a meeting of certain persons who were stockholders of a corporation, a resolution which contained an agreement upon the part of certain of these persons to the effect that if the directors would proceed to sell out the assets and wind up the affairs of the corporation as soon as practicable, they would indemnify the directors (to the extent of a given amount upon each share of stock held by such persons) against loss in consequence of a personal obligation previously assumed upon the part of the directors to pay certain of the debts of the corporation, and where said directors, having discharged such debts of the corporation, thereafter brought suit against one of such persons upon account of the liability alleged to have been incurred by him in consequence of his having assented to and voted for such resolution, it was a good reply to such a suit that the directors had not complied with the condition imposed and had not in fact proceeded as soon as practicable to sell out and wind up the affairs of the corporation, and it was not a good reply to such a plea, that a certain creditor of the corporation had been enjoined by it from selling such assets under a power of sale contained in a deed from the corporation to that creditor, there being no contention that the directors that their failure to comply with the condition stated was due to any want of authority in them to make the admission, or that the defendant did anything to prevent their taking such action.

3. There was no error in rejecting or admitting evidence; and upon the question as to the nature and terms of the resolution alleged to have been adopted, and under which it was alleged that the liability of the stockholders accrued, the evidence was conflicting, but the jury's verdict, being sufficient to sustain the verdict, the court did not err in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. Roberts & Pottle and Whitfield & Allen, for plaintiffs in error. D. B. Sanford, J. D. Howard, C. T. Crawford, R. H. Lewis and T. M. Hunt, contra.

Gress Lumber Company v. Rogers et al. Before Judge Beck. Pulaski superior court. Atkinson, J.—The record disclosing the commission of errors at the trial, and there being conflicting evidence upon some of the material issues of fact, this court will not reverse a judgment granting a new trial, and thus correct errors in the trial, and will assume that the same will not be repeated at the next hearing.

Judgment affirmed. Delacy & Bishop, for plaintiff in error. J. H. Martin, by brief, contra.

McCrory et al. v. Glover, guardian, et al. Before Judge Smith. Twiggs superior court. Simmons, C. J.—Where, in apportioning a tract of land among several common owners, the same identical portion is set apart severally to two distinct persons, and they accept and acquiesce in the proceedings as having the effect of making them tenants in common of that portion, a mere oral agreement between them to divide in kind the land thus set apart, but which was never in fact carried out, would not authorize a successor in title of one of them to maintain ejectment against a successor in title of the other for a small parcel of land which was not a portion of the property which the defendant, as a tenant in common with the plaintiff, would be entitled to occupy.

2. Under the facts disclosed by the record, the court was not in error in directing a verdict for the defendant.

Judgment affirmed. Stoddard Winbush, for plaintiffs in error. F. Chambers, by brief, contra.

Harrison v. Richardson. Before Judge Smith. Twiggs superior court. Lumpkin, J.—An entry of nulla bona upon an execution issued from a justice's court, by one who had previously been elected constable, and who was not at the time of the entry "acting as constable generally," was not invalid because he was not then under bond and was not a justice of the peace.

2. It was error, on the trial of a claim case, to admit in evidence in favor of the plaintiff in execution a written statement previously made by the defendant in execution, to the effect that at the time it was made, the defendant was not acting as constable, such statement being offered for the purpose of impeaching the defendant in execution in execution in existence when the statement was made, and the title to the property was in dispute depending upon the validity of a sale under that judgment. The fact that the statement was made to a third party, and that the defendant was not acting as constable at the time it was made, did not entitle it to its competency for the purpose indicated. For notwithstanding this fact, it was hearsay only.

Judgment reversed. L. D. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in error. R. V. Hardeman and F. Chambers, by brief, contra.

Mayor, et al. of Chaucey v. Brown, administrator. Before Judge Smith. Dodge superior court. Atkinson, J.—Where the question whether a given deed conveys all the title depends upon whether it covers the land in dispute, and its terms are in this respect ambiguous, the court is not to construe it so as to show that it did in fact apply to such land.

2. Where an administrator, with the consent of the heirs of his intestate, by being one of them, makes an agreement with the heirs of his intestate, whereby he permits her to remain in possession of a portion of the lands of the intestate, with the understanding that she shall have the use and occupancy of the same during her life, and that upon her death the same shall revert to the heirs of the intestate, and that in the event of her death or other cause, he may, in his representative capacity, sue against the stranger an action to recover possession wrongfully withheld.

3. Where, by the terms of the agreement under which she thus enters, the right of the widow is limited to the use of the land for farming purposes only, and she is treated as a tenant for life or a licensee, if she, by herself, or another by her permission, appropriates the land for any other purpose, to the injury of the heirs of the intestate, and the evidence as to what was sufficient to show title in the plaintiff's intestate, and the facts appearing in the record, and in view of the rules of law above announced, the plaintiff was entitled to the specific premises in dispute, and to recovery of damages and costs by the heirs of the intestate, but the recovery of the same was not warranted, and unless the same be written off, the verdict should be set aside. This matter is remanded to the court for a proper direction.

Judgment affirmed on condition. Delacy & Bishop, for plaintiff in error. No appearance, contra.

Anderson & Co. v. Mixon. Before Judge Smith. Dodge superior court. Simmons, C. J.—Under the facts disclosed by the record it does not appear that any error was committed in allowing the claimant to withdraw his admission, made at the beginning of the trial, that the defendant in execution was in possession of the property in dispute at the time of the levy. Irwin et al. v. McKnight, 75 Ga. 579.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict and there was no error in denying a new trial. Smith & Clements and E. Herrman, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. Delacy & Bishop, contra.

Gress Lumber Company v. Coody. Before Judge Smith. Wilcox superior court. Simmons, C. J.—Under the evidence submitted, the court did not err in allowing the clerk to amend the date of the entry of filing upon the plaintiff's declaration.

2. The court having permitted witnesses to testify to all the facts within their knowledge, there was no error in the verdict.

Judgment affirmed. Delacy & Bishop, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. No appearance, contra.

Simmons, C. J.—Under the facts disclosed by the record it does not appear that any error was committed in allowing the claimant to withdraw his admission, made at the beginning of the trial, that the defendant in execution was in possession of the property in dispute at the time of the levy. Irwin et al. v. McKnight, 75 Ga. 579.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict and there was no error in denying a new trial. Smith & Clements and E. Herrman, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. Delacy & Bishop, contra.

Gress Lumber Company v. Coody. Before Judge Smith. Wilcox superior court. Simmons, C. J.—Under the evidence submitted, the court did not err in allowing the clerk to amend the date of the entry of filing upon the plaintiff's declaration.

2. The court having permitted witnesses to testify to all the facts within their knowledge, there was no error in the verdict.

Judgment affirmed. Delacy & Bishop, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. No appearance, contra.

Simmons, C. J.—Under the facts disclosed by the record it does not appear that any error was committed in allowing the claimant to withdraw his admission, made at the beginning of the trial, that the defendant in execution was in possession of the property in dispute at the time of the levy. Irwin et al. v. McKnight, 75 Ga. 579.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict and there was no error in denying a new trial. Smith & Clements and E. Herrman, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. Delacy & Bishop, contra.

Comfort and Happiness

Are so closely akin that well-fitting Clothes are classed with Holiday gift things. And just here there's a bit of good fortune.

The Dissolution Sale.

Your choice of the most fashionable stock of Suits and Overcoats at actual wholesale prices. Needn't even try to do as well elsewhere by spending more money.

Lads-Neell Co.

Nunnally's Booklet...

Fine printing about fine candies. Have you seen it? Embossed in gold, pale blue background, filmy and soft as the gentlest cloud. Body of the matter in dull India red ink. The effect is so quaint, artistic and rare that you instinctively read—and save it to show others. It's too beautiful and delicate to throw away. Were you to distribute ten thousand we'd stake the cost of producing them that not fifty would be waste-basketed. Fifty people out of ANY ten thousand have no sense of the exquisite. Were you in New York or Paris, Berlin or London no richer or more elegant booklet could be created.

The Foote and Davie Co.

14 East Mitchell Street.

11,000 Acres Pine Lands FOR SALE AT 90 CENTS PER ACRE.

We have for sale 11,000 acres pine land in Clinch and Echols counties, Georgia, at 90 cents per acre, or will exchange for other property.

We are prepared to make loans in sums of \$50 to \$500 on thirty, sixty and ninety days. Also large loans on long time. Anything for sale in Atlanta or Fulton county can be found out about in our office. Real Estate, 15 Pryor st. J. WEST & CO., Inc.

G. W. ADAIR, FORRESTER ADAIR, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I am now offering for sale a corner lot 7x17 1/2 in West End. This is unquestionably the prettiest building site on the south side, only a few blocks from the city center. It is a great bargain.

I have two beautiful lots, each 50x200, in two hundred feet of Whitehall street, that I can sell for \$300 apiece, brick sidewalks and curbing already down. They would make a nice home, or could be built upon for renting purposes.

\$2,000 in easy installments is all I ask for a charming six-room house in West End. This house is now rented to a good tenant at \$200 a year.

I also have some nice truck and dairy farms in easy reach of Atlanta. G. W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBERMAN & SON, Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

\$750 buys 4-room house, lot 40x22, on Elm street. Assessed by the city at \$500. \$750 buys 4-room house, lot 50x100, on May street, behind lot 40x22, near city hall. \$100 per month.

\$1,000 buys modern two-story house, lot 40x22, on Capitol avenue. This is one of the cheapest homes on Magnolia street, near the city hall. \$100 per month.

\$1,000 buys large house, lot 40x22, on Bradley street. Cheap.

\$1,000 buys a suburban place fronting 332 feet on Bell street, near Kimball house dairy. This place can also be rented. \$100 per month.

\$1,000 buys 2-room house, rents for \$50 per month, on Powers street.

\$1,000 buys 2-room house, lot 50x200, on East Hunter street. Very cheap.

\$1,000 buys lot 50x140 in Garden, near Love street; sidewalk down.

\$1,000 buys corner, 110x140 to alley, on Dodd street; worth \$1,750.

Some pretty lots on Sanders avenue, near Soldiers Home line.

\$650 buys 50x116 to alley on Crumley street, near Windsor street. Very pretty lot.

\$1,000 buys beautiful corner lot 40x117 on Loyd street. This is a beautiful, easy terms.

\$1,000 buys 40x100 on Pryor street, not far from Georgia avenue; easy terms.

Money on hand to loan on city real estate at reasonable rates; no delay; money forthcoming as soon as titles are found satisfactory.

ISAAC LIEBERMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan & Renting Agents

A Bargain—Corner lot, best location in front; lies beautifully.

Wanted—1,000 to 1,500 acres of good farming land on R. and D. division of Southern railway; must be in body, not over 20 colony.

\$2,300—Elegant 6-room cottage just beyond half-mile drive from carshed; water and gas, bathroom, etc; very cheap.

Investment—\$1,800 for new 6-room cottage, leased by year for \$15 per month. This is 12 per cent. What is better?

\$2,500—For the best 10-acre farm around Atlanta. It is near Decatur and well located. The land is fine.

\$300—Beautiful shaded lot at Decatur, 1/2 acre.

Office 11 E. Alabama St. Phone 381.

Cold Weather Coming.

Prepare Yourself.

New Suits, New Overcoats, New Underwear.

Comfortable in Style, Comfortable in Price.

HIRSCH BROS.

Everybody's Clothiers, 44 Whitehall Street.

"NO CHANCE FOR AN ARGUMENT."

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR—

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES

BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, PIPE, COVERING, SHAFT HANGERS, COUPLINGS.

PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS, ROOFS, STEAM, PUMPS, ENGINES, ROLLERS, ETC.

BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA.

Holiday Novelties

Largest Selection. Cheapest in Price.

Cuff and Collar Boxes, Neckties, Cases, Smokers' Sets, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Glove Cases, Handkerchief Cases, Photograph Albums, Pockets, books and Purses.

TRUNKS

Dress Suit Cases, Cabinet Bags, Club Bags, Valises and Leather Sundries.

L. LIEBERMAN

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY

92-94 WHITEHALL STREET.

W. A. HENPHILL, Pres.; CHARLES RUNNITT, Vice-Pres.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

CAPITAL \$150,000.

Does a general banking business. Pays interest on time deposits.

Prompt attention given to collections.

Stockholders' Liabilities same as National Bank.

CORNER BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

E. B. ROSSER, President. G. R. DESAUSSE, Vice-President. R. C. MONTAGNA, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK

24 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Cash Capital Undivided Profits.

This bank does a general banking business and gives prompt attention to all commercial paper brought.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, Vice-President. T. J. FEETLER, Cashier. S. A. NICHOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks, upon favorable terms. Interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. Four Savings Department with interest rates from \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of check or certificate.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE ADDICTION.

Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

Present Hunting